TIME NEEDED TO MANAGE PIGEONS

Good Blood First Requisite of Homing Bird That Wins Blue Ribbons.

PATIENCE QUITE NECESSARY

Distance From Home That Bird Is Taken Must Be Increased Very Gradually—Racing Is One of Most Fascinating Sports.

To Noah must be given the honor of owning the first homing pigeon of which there is written record. Although the olive tree from which Noah's dove or pigeon brought a sprig to him doubtless looked fair to the bird after the weeks of close confinement on the ark, yet that marvelous instinct for its home, which is one of the chief characteristics of the homing pigeon, brought it back once more to the boat afloat on the face of the waters. The Egyptians, Greeks and Romans all used the messenger pigeon in their days of power, and to-

Starting the Bird on Its Homeward Journey.

day pigeon breeding, rearing, and racing forms a pleasant and interesting recreation for many people in practically all civilized countries of the world.

Gallant War Services.

During the recent war, notwithstanding the use of telephones, wireless and all the methods of communication which modern genius has invented, pigeons played an invaluable and gallant part.

In the United States there is probably not a city which cannot boast of racing-pigeon fanciers, while clubs and associations for the advancement and enjoyment of the fascinating sport of racing the birds are being constantly formed in Eastern, Western, and to some extent in Southern cities. Lofts of homing pigeons are maintained by the United States Department of Agriculture at the government poultry farm at Beltsville, Md., and the department holds a membership in the Washington Racing Pigeon club, a branch of the American Racing Pigeon union. Many of the Washington club races flown during the past summer and fall have been won by Department of Agriculture birds, which number about 250.

Just what faculty enables the homing pigeon to return to its loft many miles away is a point of dispute among eminent homing-pigeon breeders. Some attribute it to remarkable instinct. Others maintain that this bird has sight so brilliant and powerful that it is able to see much farther than any other species, while there are some who claim that it is the extreme and strong attachment for home, coupled with a peculiar memory.

Training the Birds.

It is necessary to keep the birds in good condition with plenty of outdoor exercise, both in good and bad weather, if they are to have endurance for long flights. The young birds are usually hatched in February and March. During the time when the eggs are being incubated and the young cared for, only one of a pair is trained each day. On alternate days the other is shipped to the training station. In this way the breeding is not interfered with, and the eggs or young are never left without one or the other of the old birds.

In the beginning of the training the birds are conveyed in a basket not more than six or eight blocks from their lofts to an open spot away from buildings. The basket is faced toward the loft and the birds liberated at once. At this distance pigeon specialists advise practicing them from all points of the compass. The next step is to select the route over which it is intended to fly the birds. From half a mile the distance can be increased to 1 mile, then 5, 10, 50, 100, and 300, until the longest distance has been reached.

Fly in Clear Weather.

Clear weather should always be selected for the birds' flights, for many birds are lost during a stormy period. Then, too, good weather is especially necessary for rapid flying.

It is considered best not to be in too great haste in having the birds fly a long distance. The young birds need the time to develop their faculties, strengthen the muscles, educate the sight, and cultivate the memory and intelligence.

HAIRY VETCH IS EXCELLENT

Superior as Feed, Either Green or in Hay, and Exceedingly Useful as Cover Crop.

The United States Department of Agriculture finds hairy vetch the best winter legume for all localities in the eastern half of the United States, where red clover fails or where crimson clover is not a success. Vetches make excellent food, either green or as hay, and are also exceedingly useful as cover and green-manure crops.

Good Job for Winter.

Now would be a good time to oil the harness around the farm. Don't forget to take it apart so that all the worn places may get a goodly supply.

Exercise for Ewes.

Daily exercise is good for pregnant ewes because it stimulates the circulation of blood and assists in keeping the digestive tract open.

Keep Sheep Dry.

Provide dry shelter for sheep. They can stand cold but not wet.

FARMERS WARNED TO ERADICATE CHICORY

It Has Become Troublesome Weed in Many Sections.

Seeds of Plant Usually Distributed in Grass or Clover Seed in Which It Occurs as an Impurity—Readily Identified.

One man's meat is another man's poison; and chicory, grown as a vegetable in Europe, is likely to become a pest over here, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

Chicory is grown as a vegetable and forage crop in Europe and to a lesser extent as a vegetable in the United States. In some sections, notably in Michigan, there is a considerable production of the root for use as a coffee substitute. It readily runs wild, and the wild form has become in recent years a troublesome weed from the state of Virginia northward. Its spread has increased from year to year until the Department of Agriculture finds it sufficiently disturbing to justify a warning to farmers.

The seeds of the wild forms are usually distributed in grass and clover seed in which it occurs as an impurity. Farmers should watch for the appearance of the plants, readily identified by the blue flowers and thick roots, and eradicate it by cutting an inch or so below the soil surface. After cutting, drop a pinch of salt on the severed root, which will prevent sprouting. During the morning hours the bright, blue flowers are very conspicuous and it is easy to locate the plants and either pull or cut them. When it appears in quantity it may be eradicated by growing an intertilled crop, such as potatoes or corn, for at least two years. Continuous grazing by sheep or goats will also help destroy the weed.

Chicory was brought into Massachusetts from Holland in 1785. The principal use of the plant is as a coffee substitute and adulterant, for which the roasted dried root is used. Improved varieties of chicory are used as salads and greens. The young, tender roots are also edible. One variety produces witloof, a vegetable that is becoming increasingly important. As a forage plant chicory is little esteemed in the United States, but in Europe it is regarded as a valuable element in sheep pastures.

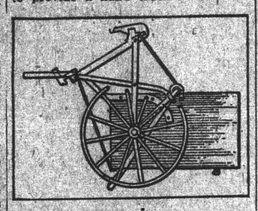
Information regarding the control and eradication of chicory is contained in Circular 108, United States Department of Agriculture.

SELF-LOADING GRAIN TRUCK

Particularly Useful on Farms and Can Be Transported From Place to Place With Load.

The Scientific American in illustrating and describing a self-loading truck, the invention of J. A. Klovstad of Hope, N. D., says:

The invention has reference more particularly to that type of hand trucks that are designed to be self-loading and useful on farms, in cars, and warehouses, its main object being to provide a hand truck that will



A Side Elevation of the Truck in Position for Beginning to Load.

quickly load itself, and can be transported from place to place with and without its load.

TUBERCULOSIS OF CHICKENS

Affected Fowls Squat in Secluded Places and Gradually Become Quite Emaciated.

Tuberculosis of chickens is quite common and is caused by a type of tubercle bacillus which has become adapted to birds. Transmission of tuberculosis from poultry to mammals, including man, is rare except in case of hogs. Hogs contract tuberculosis from poultry, and are more susceptible to cattle tuberculosis than are cattle themselves. Chickens, when affected, squat in secluded places and gradually become emaciated. In dressing a diseased chicken the breast muscles are usually wasted and the lesions are most likely to be found in the liver, spleen and intestines. Cheesy masses in any of these organs is always suspicious. The disease may be detected by means of the intradermal tuberculin test.—George H. Glover, Colorado Agricultural College.

LOSS OF STOCK IN TRANSIT

Cruelty in Loading and Unloading Animals Is Principal Cause of Much Mortality.

Loss of live stock in transit is one of the great problems of the stock growers of the country today. Cruelty in loading and unloading them is partially to blame for the great loss, but the cruelty of neglect is a much greater cause. The caretakers on the trains usually spend their time back in the cabooses and seldom if ever go near the stock until it is time to unload them.

BIRDS REQUIRE PROTECTION

Drastic Measures Must Be Taken to Prevent Slaughter of the Few Remaining Songsters.

Ninety per cent of the normal bird life of this country has already been destroyed, and the other 10 per cent will go unless drastic measures are employed to stop the slaughter of birds.

Mates for Breeders.

Great care should be taken in selecting the males that are to head next year's breeding flocks and the earlier it is done the better.

Success With Turkeys.

One of the most important steps toward success in turkey raising is the proper selection of breeding stock

Beats Winter Work.

Feed cut and stored in the summer beats feed bought and hauled in the winter.

IN PARIS MODES FOR MID-SEASON

Once the season has gained its stride, we expect to see the more complete creations of that era make their appearance, observes a fashion writer. The first gowns are now, perhaps, daring in some radical innovations, yet still tentative, but the ones that follow are certain of their art, consistent in their expression, carrying with them an air of being quite sure of themselves, no matter what sour criticisms they may happen to meet on their way.

Now from Paris are coming those mid-season models that are perfection in themselves. The designers have sifted the best from this season's styles and incorporated the ideas in a few exquisite examples presented as mid-winter apparel. There are the skirts, for instance—not long enough to be alarming, and an extremely graceful line, after all. They are straight, still, and that news will be a relief to the American woman who loves to cling to the conservative lines. Then the sleeves are longer and that is a point which has entered the areas of discussion for the coming spring styles. The tendency seems to be toward longer sleeves, either tightly fitted or loose and straight in line. But will we accept them with any more willingness than we have accorded the high and tightly-fitting collars? That is the question at issue, but surely there can be no doubt that these examples are strong factors in the balance. They are graceful in the extreme and, it would seem, lose nothing of practicability by reason of their more confining natures. However, they are winter things, after all, and cannot be accepted as any more than a mere hint of things to come.

Fur and Beaded Embroidery.

A model by Charlotte is developed in jade green in one of those soft weaves of wool that only the French really know how to do. The material is an art all in itself and the bits of fur used with it, along with beaded embroidery at the sides and bias bands of the material, all help to pull the whole together in a most effective manner. The fur turban shows a drooping bunch of flowers, so much in demand for turbans and most of the closely-fitting hats.

Drecoll has done the happiest sort of French frock in her model of black and white. This is a combination of effectiveness of which the Parisian never seems to tire; each time a designer indulges in the idea the result seems to be more beautiful than it ever was before. The dress is made of a soft white velours, and a great deal of the art lies in the delicacy of the cut. But the irresistible touch comes when the little blocks of embroidery appear, for they are done in threads of white and black thick wool, to make them all the more effective on their white background. An interesting point is made in the lacing of the sleeves, for this is done with white silk braid tipped on the ends by bobbing black balls. And the collar is another bit of art, for it need not be high. It can open and lay back over the shoulder line with the same

Combination of Black and White by Drecoll—Made of Soft White Velours—Blocks of Embroidery Featured.

touch of trimming, a fringe of fur all about the edge of the upturned brim. The manner of that brim's turn is a note of newness; the black satin hat has already reached these parts as a leader in the season's headgear.

Cling to One-Piece Frock.

The French are still clinging to the little one-piece frock which they pull and push and tuck in until it becomes a gown marvelously suitable to the individual concerned. Several women may be gathered together in Paris each wearing practically the same model, but so great is the French aptitude for suiting the gown to the individual that no one would suspect their frocks of being cut over the same pattern. They have a way of blousing the thing or letting it hang straight to

This Model Is by Charlotte; Developed in Jade Green in One of Those Soft Weaves of Wool.

follow the demands of the individual figure, and in this way they manage to achieve really beautiful effects with practically nothing (or we would call it nothing) to work with.

There is a feeling that the skirts for spring will be longer, due to the fact that some of the best designers in Paris are showing gowns with skirts made along quite full lines. The silhouette is kept straight through all changes, but the full skirt is becoming daily more sure of its right in the scheme of modern styles.

The cire trimmings are in great demand abroad, and these are developed in all bright colors as well as in black, which has had so great a vogue for some time past. The blue serge frocks show any number and variety of cire bands and ribbons and trimmings of all sorts, and it must be acknowledged that bright red is the favorite color for combining with frocks of navy serge.

The dresses of duvetyn in all sorts of shades and tones are the ones that are most favored by New York women who indulge in the wearing of imported gowns. Just about now there are so many of them to be seen that the effect is rather bewildering, but there is one characteristic which they all have in common—that they are quite simple in all their lines and details. If they diverge at all from that standard then they must necessarily leave the class of the very smart attire. Simplicity is the keynote of the season's styles, and this standard has become so thoroughly established that a departure from the rules and regulations may be classed as an impossibility. Many of these duvetyn models are seen in the tan and brown shades, verging all the way from the lightest tones to those that are dark enough to suit the tastes of the most conservative dressers. There is a strong tendency to trim these frocks with touches of brilliant color, but the distribution of color is an intricate procedure, and unless it is done just right, there is no excuse for it at all.

Worn With Fur Jackets.

Usually duvetyn frocks are worn with jackets or long fur coats which must necessarily be removed immediately upon entering a heated place; this process gives an excellent opportunity for the gowns to show to great advantage as the Frenchiness of their construction emerges. Recently there was seen a cloak of midnight blue duvetyn with a big straight collar and rather small cuffs made of krimmer. The lines of the wrap were straight and plain, being slightly held in toward the hem.

Gray Velvet Popular.

Gray velvet is used extensively this season for both day-time and evening dresses.

Your Choice--Frills, Velvet

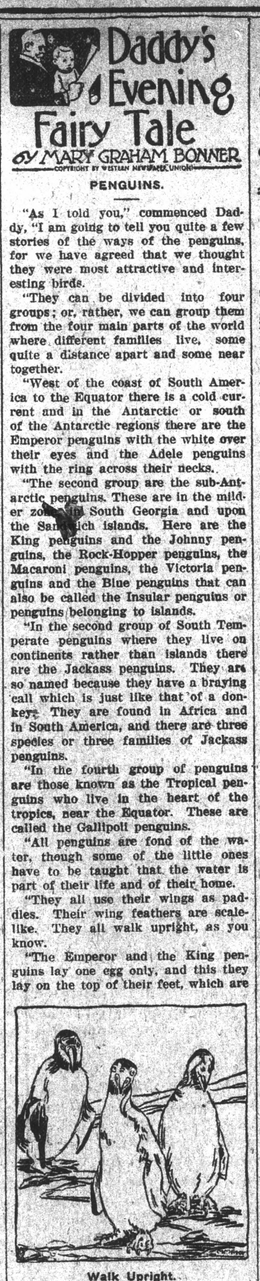
Two Blessings to Choose From—War on Between Hoops and the Human Form.

When it comes to gowns for parties milady has two blessings to choose from. She may be frilly and bouffant or she may be dignified in velvet draperies. After all, the choices are academically two, and but one in practice. Only she who has retained her flapper figure dares appear in hoops, and only the woman of mature figure can gain by revealing it in the frank velvets of today.

At all events it is war between hoops and the human form. The secret is this: Every woman would wear frills if she could. But that is a secret. It is no secret that ribbons are the first aids and abettors to the frills. Ribbons "baby ribbon" size.

When cotton was still proper by gaslight, long ago, many a demure frock of dotted swiss was made fascinating solely by the glitter of many colored baby ribbons. Often, too, the dots in the snowy dotted swiss were red or green. Materials like these are now shown at wholesale houses for the summer girl of 1921. Just such ribbons in a delirious mixture of red, blue, orange, purple, green, silver and gold, run around and around the short flounces of chic party dresses. Sometimes the original net or tulle is quite covered by gay streamers. Sometimes the ribbons swish in rainbow-like swirls. But always they adorn a short and wide frock. Very often a small ribbon covered hoop extends the frock just over the hips.

No even a petticoat is allowed to extend the smooth contour of the draped gowns of velvet or brocade which rivals the jewels of the "horseshoe circle." But the woman who must choose the velvet gown knows that it will carry ropes and ropes of pearls or any the maximum of other jewels.



PENGUINS.

"As I told you," commenced Daddy, "I am going to tell you quite a few stories of the ways of the penguins, for we have agreed that we thought they were most attractive and interesting birds.

"They can be divided into four groups; or, rather, we can group them from the four main parts of the world where different families live, some quite a distance apart and some near together.

"West of the coast of South America to the Equator there is a cold current and in the Antarctic or south of the Antarctic regions there are the Emperor penguins with the white over their eyes and the Adele penguins with the ring across their necks.

"The second group are the sub-Antarctic penguins. These are in the milder zones and South Georgia and upon the Sandwich islands. Here are the King penguins and the Johnny penguins, the Rock-Hopper penguins, the Macaroni penguins, the Victoria penguins and the Blue penguins that can also be called the Insular penguins or penguins belonging to islands.

"In the second group of South Temperate penguins where they live on continents rather than islands there are the Jackass penguins. They are so named because they have a braying call which is just like that of a donkey. They are found in Africa and in South America, and there are three species or three families of Jackass penguins.

"In the fourth group of penguins are those known as the Tropical penguins who live in the heart of the tropics, near the Equator. These are called the Gallipoli penguins.

"All penguins are fond of the water, though some of the little ones have to be taught that the water is part of their life and of their home.

"They all use their wings as paddles. Their wing feathers are scalelike. They all walk upright, as you know.

"The Emperor and the King penguins lay one egg only, and this they lay on the top of their feet, which are

Walk Upright.

somewhat pear-shaped. These penguins make no nests.

"Others lay two or three eggs and make a rounded sort of nest, though the penguins aren't like other birds who care for their homes and how they look and of what they are made.

"The King and Emperor penguins spend their first ten months ashore when they're but little penguins. Some of the smaller species, though, only spend five or six weeks in the nest or right with their mothers.

"As long as the penguins keep their down they keep out of the water. They do not go in until it has molted.

"They all swim with their wings instead of with their feet, and another reason that they stay out of the water as long as they do is because they cannot swim until their wings are strong, and it takes some time before they are strong.

"Most penguins swim beneath the surface of the water, though the Jackass swims at the surface.

"Both the Mr. and Mrs. Penguins have the same eating habits, and they share most of the work and play together.

"When the Mrs. Penguins are sitting on the eggs, or rather when the eggs are sitting on their feet, as they do in so many cases, and when they've given them over to the Mr. Penguins when they have wanted to take a walk or a wash or a meal, the Mr. Penguins love to fight.

"They fight for two reasons: One is because they feel so full of energy, and they're like people when a day is brisk and cold, and when they feel happy they like to play games hard or work hard or do anything they have to do with lots of energy.

"The other reason the Mr. Penguins do this is because they like to show off before their mates. They feel fine and healthy and well and happy. And, too, they like to have their mates see how brave and splendid they are.

"But they don't have real fights, they don't hurt those they're fighting against.

"They're just good-natured fights, and they never drop the eggs when they're fighting and never forget that they're guarding the eggs for the Mrs. Penguins.

"Such," said Daddy, "are some of the ways of some of the penguins, and another day we'll hear of some of their talks and walks and games and lessons!"

Showed Rank.

Teacher (to a small boy)—So you've come to school without a pen, eh? What would you say if one of our soldiers went to France without his gun?

Tommy—Please, sir, I should say he was an officer!—American Boy.

Sunshine for Gray Days.

An extra supply of indoor sunshine is needed for the gray days. When the sky is overcast, see if your face is cheery. The gray days are a call to the sunshine manufacturers to get to work.

Too Easily Hurt.

Do not be too easily hurt. On the plump arm of the idle girl the least pressure of the fingers leaves a mark, but the athlete can be pounded by clenched fist, and never show a mark. Cultivate in yourself the resilience of well-trained muscles. Do not allow yourself to be hurt by every chance word, every careless insinuation, every criticism you suspect, though it is not put into words.—Girls' Companion.

As well to do nothing, as to no purpose.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR JANUARY 16

OUR ALL FOR THE KINGDOM.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 19:16-30.

GOLDEN TEXT—Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.—Matt. 19:19.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Matt. 6:19-34; 19:1-15; Mark 10:13-16; I Tim. 6:9, 10, 17-19.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus the Children's Friend.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Gaining by Giving.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Money, a Help or a Hindrance.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Money and the Kingdom.

Our lesson title is likely to be misunderstood and therefore the teaching misapplied. Christ did not directly nor by implication teach that eternal life could be obtained by parting with possessions.

I. The Young Man (v. 16).

For a full view of the characteristics of this man see Mark 10:17-30 and Luke 18:18-30.

1. His virtues. (1) Courageous (Mark 10:17). He was of high standing—a rich young ruler (Luke 18:18, 23). To come to Jesus at this time meant ostracism from the Jewish commonwealth. (2) Earnest (Mark 10:17). He came and knelt before Jesus. (3) High aspirations (v. 16). He wanted eternal life. Though much taken up with the things of this present life, he felt the need of preparing for a life beyond. (4) Pious and moral (v. 20). From his youth up he professes to have conformed to God's holy law. (5) Confidence in Christ (v. 16). He believed that Christ could inform him of the "good things" to be done to inherit eternal life.

2. His errors. (1) About Christ (v. 16). He esteemed Jesus to be good, but did not apprehend Him as God. (2) Concerning himself. He was self-righteous. He thought he was good and could do something good. (3) Concerning eternal life. He had a defective theology—he thought that eternal life could be obtained by good works. He did not know that the only way to get eternal life was to receive it as a gift from God (Rom. 6:23).

II. How the Lord Dealt With Him (vv. 17-22).

1. His Question—"Why callest thou me good?" (v. 17). His object in this was to lead the young man to a correct apprehension as to who He was. Before giving him a chance to answer. He declared that only God was good, as if to say, "I am good and therefore God." If He is not God He is not good; for if He was not what He professed to be He was an arch impostor, for He made himself to be equal with God.

2. Jesus' answer to the young man's question (v. 17-20). "If thou wilt enter into life, keep the commandments." Christ met him here on his own ground, namely, that of the law. The law reveals sin—shuts the mouth of the self-righteous sinner (Rom. 3:19, 20). If one insists on getting life by doing something, the law is what must be done, kept. This no one has ever done, nor indeed can do, for the law curses instead of saves (Gal. 3:10).

3. Christ's command (vv. 21, 22). In Christ's command to go and sell his possessions and distribute to the poor, He put His finger upon the weak spot. His going away sorrowful proves that he was covetous and did not love his neighbor as himself. When he had to make the supreme decision between Jesus and his possessions he chose his wealth and let Jesus go.

III. The Relationship of the Rich to the Kingdom (vv. 23-26).

1. It is difficult for the rich to enter the kingdom (vv. 23, 24). This difficulty lies not in the possession of riches, for a man may possess great riches and be an heir of the kingdom. Many of the most useful men in ancient and modern times have been men of wealth, but they like Abraham chose to "dwell in tents"—to believe in God at any cost—looking to a city that hath foundations. The difficulty lies in trusting in riches. Riches are deceitful (Matt. 13:22). The tendency of increasing wealth is to destroy the nobler life of the soul. It lulls into security (Rev. 3:17). It leads to self-indulgence (1 Tim. 6:9). It leads to pride (Ezk. 28:5); (cf. Prov. 28:5).

2. Entrance into the kingdom is possible, though difficult (vv. 25, 26). (1) It is possible for the grace of God to sanctify riches. The mighty hindering influence may become a great influence for good in the hands of a regenerated and consecrated soul. (2) It is possible for the grace of God to open a man's eyes that he may see his downward course and repent. (3) It is possible for the grace of God to change a man from self-seeking to self-sacrifice. (4) It is possible for the grace of God to make men humble.

IV. Reward for Following Christ (vv. 27-30).

Those who turn their backs upon their kindred and possessions for the sake of Christ shall receive an hundredfold in this life and eternal life in the world to come. Those who for sake all to follow Christ shall reign with Him in the glory.

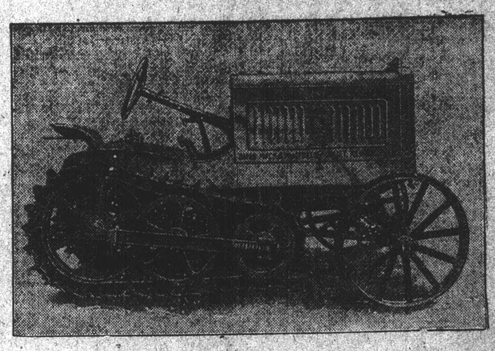
An Obstacle.

The moment you stand still and say, "I am just going to be an interested onlooker," you become an obstacle in the way of the Master's progress. If you stand, some one else will stand too. If you are not with Him you are against Him. What the Master wants today in the cities and villages of America are men and women who are living with Him and gathering with Him. Let parents begin in the home. America is waiting for the manifestation of the sons and daughters of God, to become part of that great force which will bring us to a fuller realization of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of all men. Let us be loyal to our great Captain who gave His life for the cause of the world's brotherhood and salvation.

Need to Be Born Again.

The root of all dissatisfaction and discontent with self, and with one's surroundings, and with one's prospects, can never be reached until we go down to the will of God in our soul's birth and soul's mission, and make the discovery of that will for us, and the doing it our chief aim and hope. No change in life's circumstances, no larger work, no happier outlook will be enough. We ourselves need to be born again; it is not our outward life that needs to be refashioned.—Newman Smyth.

Every Inch of the Bates Steel Mule is Thoroughbred



The United States Government by means of the Department of Agriculture, has been looking into the tractor question, and its bulletins clearly proves that the satisfied tractor owner—men who say that the tractor has paid—are men who own the BETTER CLASS of tractors. The successful man has learned years ago that he can't get something for nothing. No one can. The reason the BATES STEEL MULE costs more is that it is worth more. Skilled factory procedure, quality production and the most modern Machinery enables us to save money at every turn, yet the BATES STEEL MULE cost slightly more in the beginning to build but considerably less in the long run to own. It's just another case where a seemingly higher priced article is far cheapest to own when you come to actually USE it.

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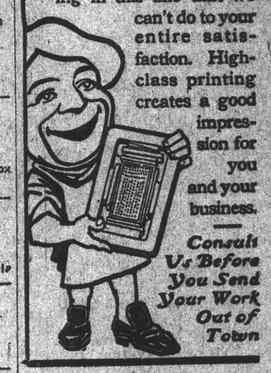
WHEN in need of Printing see what we can do before you go elsewhere.

Form

your own opinion of the quality of printing we turn out by looking over the samples we will be glad to show you. There is nothing in this line that we can't do to your entire satisfaction. High-class printing creates a good impression for you and your business.



Consult Us Before You Send Your Work Out of Town

The Advertised Article

is one in which the merchant himself has implicit faith—else he will not advertise it. You are safe in patronizing the merchants whose ads appear in this paper because their goods are up to date and not shop worn. : : :

Advertisers will find this paper an excellent medium in which to display their bargains and make their wants known

Sale Bills

If you need some come in and see US